DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 303 407 SO 019 671

AUTHOR	Gore, Deborah, Ed.
TITLE	From Iowa to the White House.
INSTITUTION	Iowa State Historical Dept., Iowa City.
PUB DATE	Sep 88
NOTE	31p.
AVAILABLE FROM	State Historical Society of Iowa, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, IA 52240 ($5.00 per subscription, $25.00 classroom rate).
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Collected Works - Serials (022)
JOURNAL CIT	Goldfinch; v10 n1 Sep 1988
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Biographies; Class Activities; Intermediate Grades; Junior High Schools; *Presidential Campaigns (United States); *Presidents of the United States; *Social Studies; *State History
IDENTIFIERS	*Hoover (Herbert); *Iowa

ABSTRACT

Prepared for middle school students, this magazine issue covers presidential campaigns, the election process, and Herbert Hoover, an Iowan native. The articles include: (1) "Meet Clara Bell, 1848"; (2) "On the Campaign Trail"; (3) "Caucus Spotlight" (K. B. Brosseau); (4) "Kids Ask the Candidates"; (5) "Belva Lockwood" (S. Wood); (6) "Herbert Hoover: From Iowa to the White House" (K. M. Smith); and (7) "Living in the White House: A Talk with President Herbert Hoover's Granddaughter" (K. M. Smith). Other features focus on the U.S. election process, Iowa as the site of the first political caucuses, and presidential trivia, while the student activities include scrambled words, political cartoons, an election game, a short answer exercise on voting, and a computer program puzzle. (DJC)

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The Goldfinch

Iowa History for Young People
Volume 10, Number 1
September 1988

SO 019 671

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From Iowa to the White House

The Goldfinch
EDPRESS
Editor: Deborah Gore

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September 1988

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ON THE COVER: The road to the White House begins here in Iowa with presidential campaigning before the Iowa caucuses. Cartoonist Brian Duffy of The Des Moines Register *pokes fun at the candidates who pose with pigs for photographers. Photo courtesy of The* Des Moines Register *© 1984.*

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EDITORIAL Consulting Editors: James P. Gannon, Editor, *The Des Moines Register;* and Hugh Winebrenner, Professor of Public Administration, Drake University. Editorial Assistance: Katharyn Bine Brosseau. Children's Advisory Board: Travis Martin, Robert Lucas Elementary School, Iowa City; Anthony Sunderman, Schuler Junior High, Atlantic; and Quenby Swaim, Willowwind School, Iowa City.

THE GOLDFINCH (ISSN 0278-0208) is published in September, November, February, and April by the State Historical Society of Iowa, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 (319-335-3916). Available by yearly subscription: 4 issues for $5 (single-copy rate) or 30 copies of 4 issues for $25 (classroom rate). Gift subscriptions are available through Family or Benefiting memberships in the State Historical Society of Iowa. Second-class postage paid at Iowa City, Iowa.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to: THE GOLDFINCH, State Historical Society of Iowa, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, IA 52240.

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IOWA CITY — There are 14 million pigs in Iowa — about twice as many as in any other state. Every election-year February, thousands of reporters loaded with TV cameras and lights flock to Iowa. Their assignment: To interview and photograph the presidential candidates who visit Iowa farms — and get their pictures taken with those lovable, squealing hogs.

From the farm to the city, the eyes of the nation are on Iowa. Satellite dishes are set up in downtown Des Moines to broadcast results of Iowa's first-in-the-nation presidential **caucuses** — meetings to select delegates to county conventions. It's a big media event!

Up to two years before the Iowa caucuses, candidates begin their campaign trips through Iowa. You might see them on biking trips, at high school gyms, or in the local coffee shops. They meet with ordinary folks, shake hands, and talk about such issues as farming and the economy. A recent *Des Moines Register*/Iowa Poll found that 40 percent of Iowa Democrats had met or seen in person a presidential candidate. Nationwide only about seven percent of Democrats had met or viewed a candidate.

The Iowa caucuses are the first step in the race to the White House. Only recently have they played such a big part in presidential campaigns. Over the years, the presidential race has made some topsy-turvy changes. This issue of *The Goldfinch* will report on how presidential campaigns have shifted and how Iowa's role in campaigns has swelled.

Meet Clara Bell . . . 1848

PLUM CREEK — Welcome back to the year 1848 — Iowa voters will take part in the presidential election for the very first time! Meet Clara Bell, an imaginary kid, who lives in a real place — Plum Creek, Jones County, Iowa. She'll tell you about the presidential whoopla 140 years ago:

"My name is Clara Bell Roberts and I am 13 years old. I have a younger brother named Jeremiah and he is a pest — though right smart for a 10-year-old youngster. He wants to be the president of the United States when he grows up. I would like to be a teacher.

"Ma and Pa are talkin' about the first presidential election coming up in Iowa. We just became a state a few years ago in '46. Politics is kind of confusin' for me. We didn't talk about it much in school last year. We study the Three R's — readin', writin', and 'rithmatic. I 'specially like the *Webster's Spelling Book*.

"Back to politics. I'm dreadful sorry youngsters like myself can't vote for the president. Not many people can vote for the president these days and it doesn't seem fair. To vote in Iowa you have to be a white male, twenty-one years old, and a resident of Iowa for at least six months. Well, what about my ma you may be wonderin'. Ma can't vote. In fact, no women, free blacks, slaves, Indians, or insane folks can vote. We can march in parades, write campaign letters to the newspapers, and go listen to stumping

Shelly Cilek

(more on that later.) But we can't choose who runs the country.

"The front page of the newspaper is full of election stories. The biggest race is between the Democrats and the Whigs. The Democratic party is the party of the 'common man.' They support elections where more people can vote. Many folks in Iowa seem to be supporting Lewis Cass, a Democrat who was the governor of the Territory of Michigan, and William O. Butler, a Kentucky lawyer. I've saved an advertisement that appeared in the newspaper about Cass. Many Whigs are for a strong national bank. The Whig candidates for president and vice-president are Zachary Taylor, a general from Louisiana, and Millard Fillmore, a lawyer from New York.

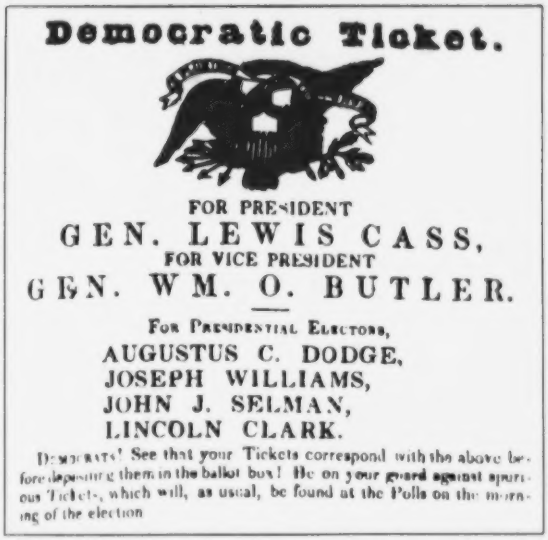
"There are other political parties with candidates throwin' their hats into the ring. That's

a political expression that means 'to enter the race for the presidency.' Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams are running on the Free-Soil ticket. The Free-Soil party wants to prevent the spread of slavery into western lands. Slavery is a big issue in this election. Iowa is a free state so slavery is not allowed. But many folks want slavery allowed in new territories out West.

"It was a right smart thing I went to that Democratic rally last night! Some Whigs were there singing 'Old Zach's Quick Step' — that new campaign song. Men debated banks (we don't have our own bank in Iowa) and slavery. No stumping last night — that's when candidates come on horseback, steamboat, or buggy and visit towns. They stand on tree stumps to give speeches. We have never seen a presidential candidate in Plum Creek. After the speeches there were fire-balls, bonfires, and a band!

"On the way home in the buggy, Pa told me how the president and vice-president are elected. In the spring, political leaders meet at **caucuses** (local meetings where delegates are chosen for county conventions). **Delegates** are men who go to county conventions and choose delegates to the state convention. There they pick delegates to the national party convention where the party candidates for president and vice-president are chosen.

"However, Pa said that some party **bosses** (men who control the party) call 'snap' caucuses. They hold a secret or quick caucus that only certain men know about to choose delegates. In a northern Iowa county, some men burned a shed (on purpose!) at the time of the advertised caucus. Most of the townspeople were helping with the fire, when the caucus was held with only the party bosses there to vote!


Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT
GEN. LEWIS CASS,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.

For Presidential Electors,
AUGUSTUS C. DODGE,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
JOHN J. SELMAN,
LINCOLN CLARK.

Democrats! See that your Tickets correspond with the above before depositing them in the ballot box! Be on your guard against spurious Tickets, which will, as usual, be found at the Polls on the morning of the election

State Historical Society of Iowa

This advertisement appeared in The Iowa Capitol Reporter *in 1848.*

"It doesn't seem very democratic to me! When the men vote in November in the general election they really support electors. Iowa has four senators who are picked by the state legislature as our electors in the electoral college. These electors are the ones who actually vote for the president and vice-president."

[A few months later . . .]

"The presidential election was last month. We just found out who won! Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore won. Most of the votes in Iowa went to the Democrats' Cass and Butler.

"I wonder if I will ever be able to vote in an election? I read in the *Reporter* that the first woman suffrage convention was held in Wyoming! Just imagine me voting!" ☆

Steps to the White House

IF YOU WERE a child in the 1840s you could take part in presidential elections by watching parades and reading newspaper articles. A lot has changed in the last 140 years! Kids today get involved in presidential campaigns! They work as volunteers to help with mailings and phone calls.

Now you can still watch parades and read newspaper articles about presidential campaigns. But what you read will be different! The way a candidate gets elected has also changed. No longer are only adult men allowed to cast ballots.

Here are the four steps to the White House that today's candidates must travel:

STEP ONE — Caucuses and Primaries: Some states hold caucuses where party members meet in libraries, schools, or homes to talk about the candidates. They choose delegates. Delegates are representatives who will support a favorite candidate at the county, district, and state party conventions. Caucus-goers also talk about the issues they support on a party **platform** (a list of opinions about issues). In primary states, registered voters go to a polling place and vote for their favorite candidates. Party officials determine the number of delegates in different ways. Iowa is a caucus state for presidential elections. However, primaries are held in June for local and Congressional elections.

STEP TWO — National Party Conventions: Delegates nominated from state party conventions gather for a week at their parties' convention. The presidential candidates suggest running mates. The delegates then vote for the candidates that they are pledged to. The delegates also decide on a national party platform.

STEP THREE — The General Election: On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November (November 8 in 1988), all registered U.S. voters at least 18 years old can go to the polls and vote for their favorite candidates!

STEP FOUR — The Electoral College: What the voters in the general election are actually voting for are electors who directly vote for the president and vice-president. Each state gets the same number of electoral votes as its total members of Congress. Iowa has two senators and six U.S. Representatives, or eight electoral votes. The winning candidates get all of the electoral votes in each state. In December, the electors meet in Des Moines to vote. The candidates receiving the majority of electoral votes make it to the White House for the next four years. ✩

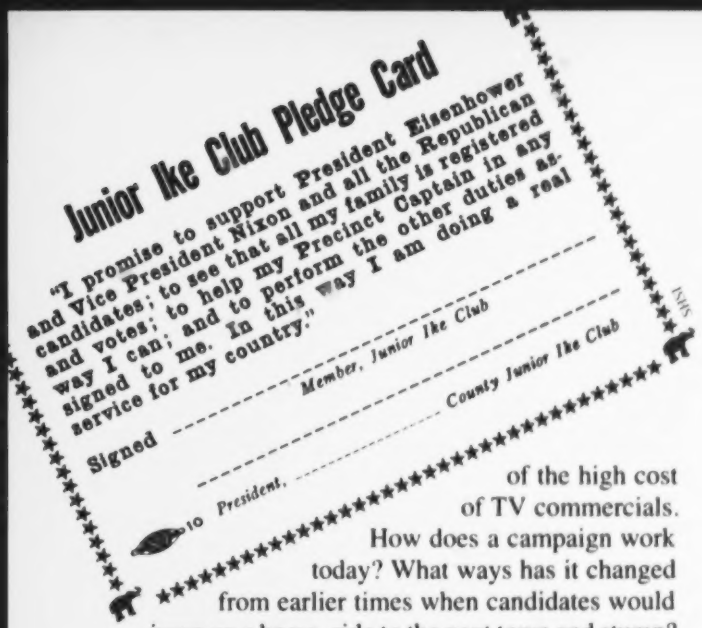
Before the days of television and radio, Theodore Roosevelt went on a whistle-stop campaign traveling around the country giving speeches from a train.

WANTED: An applicant for a four-year position with federal government. Must be over 35 years old and have lived in the United States for at least 14 years. Only natural-born citizens need apply. Many benefits including free housing, meals, and worldwide travel. To apply, begin CAMPAIGNING!

Thirteen major presidential and several minor candidates jumped on the campaign bandwagon in 1988. They headed for Iowa where the first-in-the-nation caucuses were held in February. Some began campaigning as early as two years before the caucuses.

It's a long, grueling process. Despite the modern conveniences of telephones, television, satellite dishes, and airplanes, candidates still spend 15-hour days trying to get their opinions on issues to the public.

Many people argue that the **media** (TV, newspapers, radio, and magazines) play too important a role in the campaign process. They say that candidates campaign and hold fund-raising events to get media attention. Costs of presidential campaigns are skyrocketing because


Junior Ike Club Pledge Card
"I promise to support President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon and all the Republican candidates; to see that all my family is registered and votes; to help my Precinct Captain in any way I can; and to perform the other duties assigned to me. In this way I am doing a real service for my country."
Signed
Member, Junior Ike Club
to President,
County Junior Ike Club

of the high cost of TV commercials. How does a campaign work today? What ways has it changed from earlier times when candidates would jump on a horse, ride to the next town and stump?

Campaign steps

Let's say you want to run for class president. If you wanted to organize your campaign like you were running for president of the United States, you would first ask your friends to be on your staff. People that are experts in some areas like fund-raising or writing speeches could be your consultants. You also need unpaid volunteers to send out letters, distribute leaflets, and help with the little things that go into a campaign.

Now you have to think of ways to finance your campaign. How can you raise money? You can hold car washes and bake sales, sell oranges and grapefruits, or get sponsors to organize a fund-raising bike ride.

While these fund-raising events are going on, you need to write **position papers** (your opinions on different issues). How can you change the food in the cafeteria? When you appear in public, you will be able to tell other students how you feel about issues that are important to them.

"Vote for me!" The next step is advertising. Have your advertising committee make up posters and maybe bumper stickers with your name and perhaps a campaign slogan. This expense is a big chunk of presidential candidates' budgets. Television commercials cost big bucks! The candidates spend millions of dollars for 30-second and 60-second TV spots.

Want to have a debate with your opposing candidates? The presidential candidates debate issues on TV in many states.

Finally, you can go campaigning. This means you travel around the school hallways and talk directly with voters. If you were running for president of the U.S., you would be flying all over the country meeting people. Some candidates meet with representatives of **political action committees** (PACs), who collect voluntary contributions from members. These members

Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy campaigned in the Quad Cities two weeks before his 1960 election to the presidency. His motorcade stopped in Davenport for this rally.

SHSI

donate money to your campaign if you support issues that are important to them.

Political stumping

Today it's a bit trickier campaigning for president than in the 1800s. In Iowa, in the 1860 presidential election where Abraham Lincoln defeated Stephen Douglas "large mass meetings were held that were all-day affairs, starting with parades in the morning, speeches in the afternoon, and torch light processions at night." Parades with floats showed figures of Lincoln as "The Railsplitter" from Illinois.

Candidates often traveled by horse, steamboat, or train to small towns and made speeches from tree stumps (that's where the phrase "political stumping" comes from). Newspaper reporters often covered these speeches.

John Quincy Adams, the sixth president (1825-29), granted the first interview with a newspaper reporter when Anne Royall took his clothes while he was skinny-dipping to convince him to grant her an interview.

Campaign changes

Today's candidates can reach more voters than in the past because of two things: media and travel. Advanced technology introduced radio, television, satellites, and airplanes to the campaign trail. Warren G. Harding, the 29th president, gave the first presidential speech on the radio in 1922. The first talking pictures of a presidential candidate were taken of President Calvin Coolidge on the steps of the Capitol in 1924.

Television has played a major role in the way we think about candidates. In 1952, Richard

Nixon gave a famous TV speech about his pet cocker spaniel "Checkers" to try to defend a personal fund he had in another name. To save his place as vice-president on the Republican ticket, he named all the campaign gifts he received including Checkers. The speech seemed to restore public confidence in Nixon.

People debate the role of television in presidential campaigning. Does it have too much power? In 1948 Harry S Truman's whistle-stop campaign traveled 31,000 miles (through Iowa, too) but he spoke to only a small percentage of the population. Today millions of people see images of presidential candidates.

Since 1972, Iowans have hosted the first-in-the-nation caucuses. Candidates spend much more time campaigning in Iowa (999 days for the 1988 election) than in other states. Read about the Iowa caucuses on page 11. We Iowans see them waving, hear them talk about issues, and shake their hands — kind of like the good ole' days. ✩

Shelly Cilek

Campaign Scrambler

Unscramble the letters to find the words related to presidential campaigns. Fill in the blanks at the left with the correct letters. Then unscramble the letters in the circles to answer the question at the bottom of the page. Answers on page 31.

billboard	marching clubs	banners	fund raising
newspaper	whistle stop	speech	caucus
fireside chats	liberty belles	primary	debates
PAC	political parties	TV commercial	issues
polls	candidates	radio	

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_O_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	LLBIBDROA
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_O_	CAP
O_ _ _ _ _	SOPLL
_O_ _ _ _ _	CCUUAS
_ _ _ _ _O_	YRAMIRP

What two states hold the first precinct caucuses and primaries?

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Caucus Spotlight

by Katharyn Bine Brosseau

SOME STATE has to be first. For years it wasn't Iowa, but New Hampshire which always kicked off the presidential race to the White House. In 1972 the Democratic National Convention was set for July 9. At the time, the Iowa Democratic party constitution set the date for the Iowa Democratic caucuses on January 24 — before New Hampshire held their primary.

The result? The media rushed to cover the first Democratic caucus. Attendance at the caucus improved over earlier years, too. The Democratic and Republican parties set the date for the first-in-the-nation caucuses in February.

The press in the hog lot

Iowa is 25th in the nation in population, and that population is well-educated. Campaigning in Iowa is cheap, since it's the home of **"coffee klatch" politics** (coffee in someone's home or at a cafe, held with a presidential candidate). A candidate that doesn't have much money can still afford to eat someone's doughnuts and discuss policy. This is how Jimmy Carter (in 1976) and George Bush (in 1980) campaigned successfully to win in Iowa.

In fact, it's this style of campaign that warms the press' heart. Newspeople like to cover the candidate sloshing through a farmer's hog lot, slurping coffee from a thermos, and trying to milk a cow. It shows a human side of the candidate that may not show while giving a speech in a fancy hotel. Many newspeople wrote articles after the February caucus about how much they liked visiting Iowa because of the Iowans.

The caucuses brought other people to Iowa. While some of the campaigns spent up to $750,000 to win, Iowa economists estimate that $41 million was pumped into the state economy by all of the campaign workers, reporters, and volunteers who came to watch.

What is a caucus?

It isn't a convention of crows. It is a group of people who meet to discuss the presidential candidates and vote for delegates. The entire state is split into 2,487 parts. These parts are **precincts,** and each precinct has a Democratic

Only white males could vote at early Iowa caucuses where delegates were chosen for conventions.

SHSI

On the campaign trail, Governor Michael Dukakis talks to a swarm of reporters in Des Moines.

and a Republican caucus.

Caucuses are held in schools, churches, homes, and in one case, a pub. The times and locations of caucuses have to be published in the newspaper twice before they are held.

Delegates are like human votes. They support a certain candidate. Based on its size, each delegate group chooses a number of its members to attend the county convention as delegates.

The Democrats and Republicans also discuss the **platform.** The platform is the "grocery list" of ideas that the party supports during the campaign. Some ideas include better teachers in schools, the type of international trade agreements the United States should have, or even road and bridge repair. Platforms address local, state, and national issues. If a majority of the people at the caucus vote to support the idea, it gets added to the local platform and is called a **plank.**

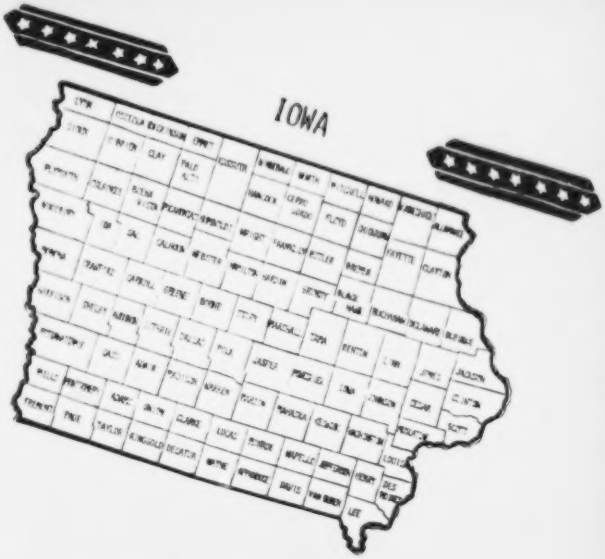
And the winner is . . .

Top winners in the February 8 Iowa caucuses on the Republican side were: Senator Robert Dole — 38 percent; religious broadcaster Pat Robertson — 25 percent; Vice-President George Bush — 19 percent. The Democrats' top vote-getters were: Missouri Governor Richard Gephardt — 31 percent; Illinois Representative Paul Simon — 27 percent; Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis — 22 percent.

You probably noticed that the Republican and Democratic presidential candidates Vice-President Bush and Governor Dukakis did not do very well in Iowa. Many of the other candidates dropped out of the race. Some did really well in Iowa. This is one of the big reasons why some people say that Iowa shouldn't be the first-in-the-nation caucus.

What do you think? Read the debate on page 13. ☆

Goldfinch *Debate*



by Katharyn Bine Brosseau

Years before the presidential elections in November, candidates begin to scramble around the state of Iowa. The first-in-the-nation caucuses can boost a lesser-known candidate into the national spotlight.

Some people believe that Iowa should not play such an important role in the presidential primary system. Others disagree. Read the following arguments and you decide!

Is Iowa a good place to hold the first-in-the-nation caucuses?

ARGUMENTS:

YES! Start the caucuses in Iowa!

1. Iowa is the 25th state in the nation in population. Since it's about average, it is representative of most of the states.
2. Iowa is not a very large or rich state. A campaign can be started here without spending a lot of money on commercials, because two TV stations and one radio station can reach everyone in the state. Also, since there aren't many people in Iowa, costs for TV commercials are lower than in places where more people live like Chicago or California.
3. Iowans seem to take their role seriously, partly because of all the publicity. Iowans are current-events people. They read lots of newspapers, watch TV news, and listen to the radio to keep up on what's happening in the world. Iowans even teach current events in schools and discuss them before church services.
4. Candidates can campaign in Iowa for a long time. Bruce Babbitt started his campaign in Iowa by bicycling across Iowa — two years before the Iowa caucuses.

NO! Iowa isn't a good place to start the caucuses.

1. Iowa sends a small delegation to the national conventions — only about two percent of the total.
2. The caucus system discourages people from participating because it takes place in the evening, when some people have to work. Sometimes caucuses can last all night. Voting, however, takes only minutes and everyone registered can vote.
3. Most Iowans are white, middle-class, and Protestant. This is not representative of the United States, where people of all races and ethnic groups, religions, and economic levels have equal rights under the U.S. Constitution.
4. Iowa was a lousy predictor of which candidates would win. All of the people who did very well in the 1988 Iowa caucuses, like Republican Bob Dole and Democrat Richard Gephardt, dropped out of the race for the presidency.

What do you think? Should the first-in-the-nation caucuses stay in Iowa? Why or why not? Hold a debate in your class or write an essay supporting the reasons for your answer. ☆

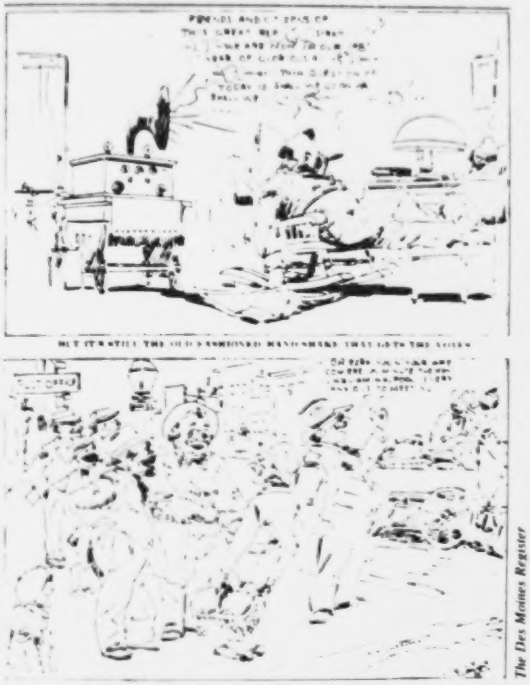
Political Cartoons

This 1880 cartoon shows the results of the 1880 presidential campaign when Republican candidate James A. Garfield beat other candidates.

1. What does the kicking elephant represent?

- ☐ *(A) The Democratic party wants to fight the Republicans.*
- ☐ *(B) Circuses were very popular in 1880.*
- ☐ *(C) The Republican party is strong because its candidate won the presidential election.*

THE RADIO HAS MULTIPLIED THE POLITICAL SPEAKER'S AUDIENCE BY THE THOUSANDS



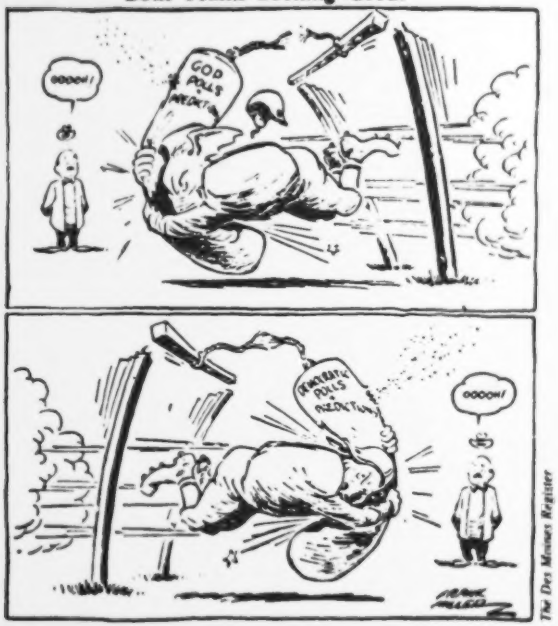
The Des Moines Register

In the 1920s a new invention called radio was a big hit. Candidates could now broadcast speeches and reach many voters.

2. According to the 1924 cartoon above, what was the most important way for candidates to get votes?

- ☐ *(A) Give speeches on the radio*
- ☐ *(B) Meet voters one-on-one*
- ☐ *(C) Get newspaper coverage of the campaign*

Both Teams Looking Good!



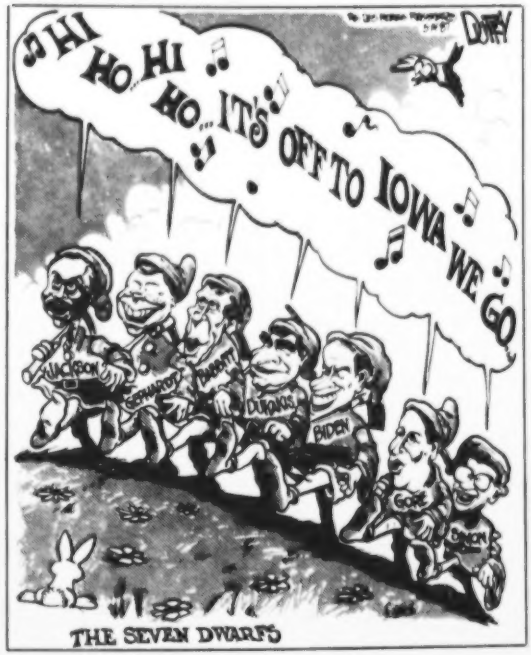
Presidential straw polls are opinion surveys that try to predict the outcome of elections. Both of the major parties took polls in the election between Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai E. Stevenson.*

3. Which team is doing better in the 1956 cartoon above?

- ☐ *(A) According to straw polls, they are both winning. This shows that straw polls are unpredictable.*
- ☐ *(B) The Republicans because they are on top.*
- ☐ *(C) It's too hard to tell!*

*G.O.P. stands for Grand Old Party — a nickname for the Republican party.

— With Ellen Stoltz



Early in the 1988 presidential campaign, there were seven Democratic candidates running for president.

4. Why are the candidates singing "Hi, ho, hi, ho . . . It's off to Iowa we go?"

- ☐ *(A) To look for Snow White*
- ☐ *(B) To campaign for the Iowa caucuses*
- ☐ *(C) To make TV commercials* ☆

Treasure Chest

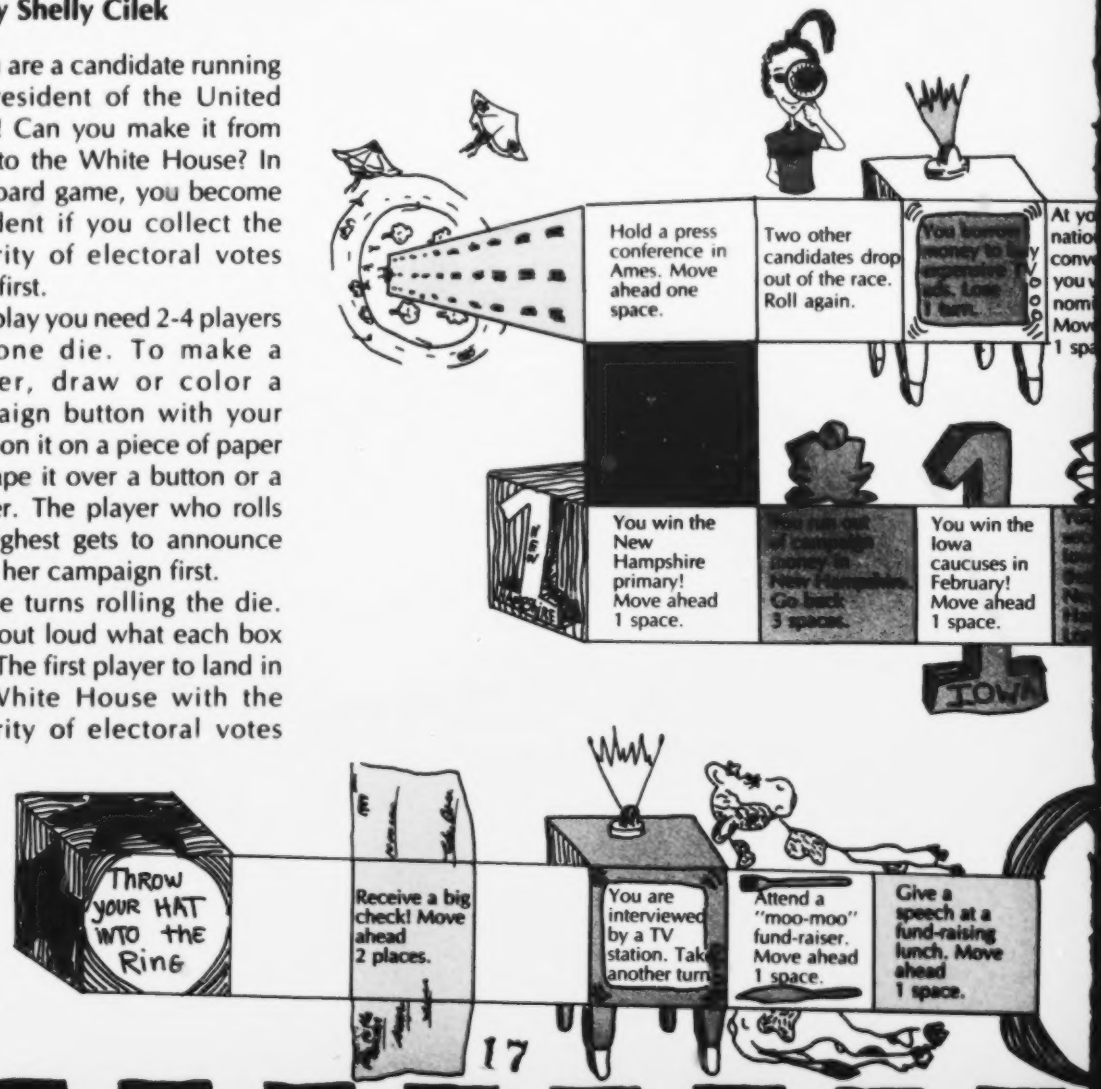
Election Game

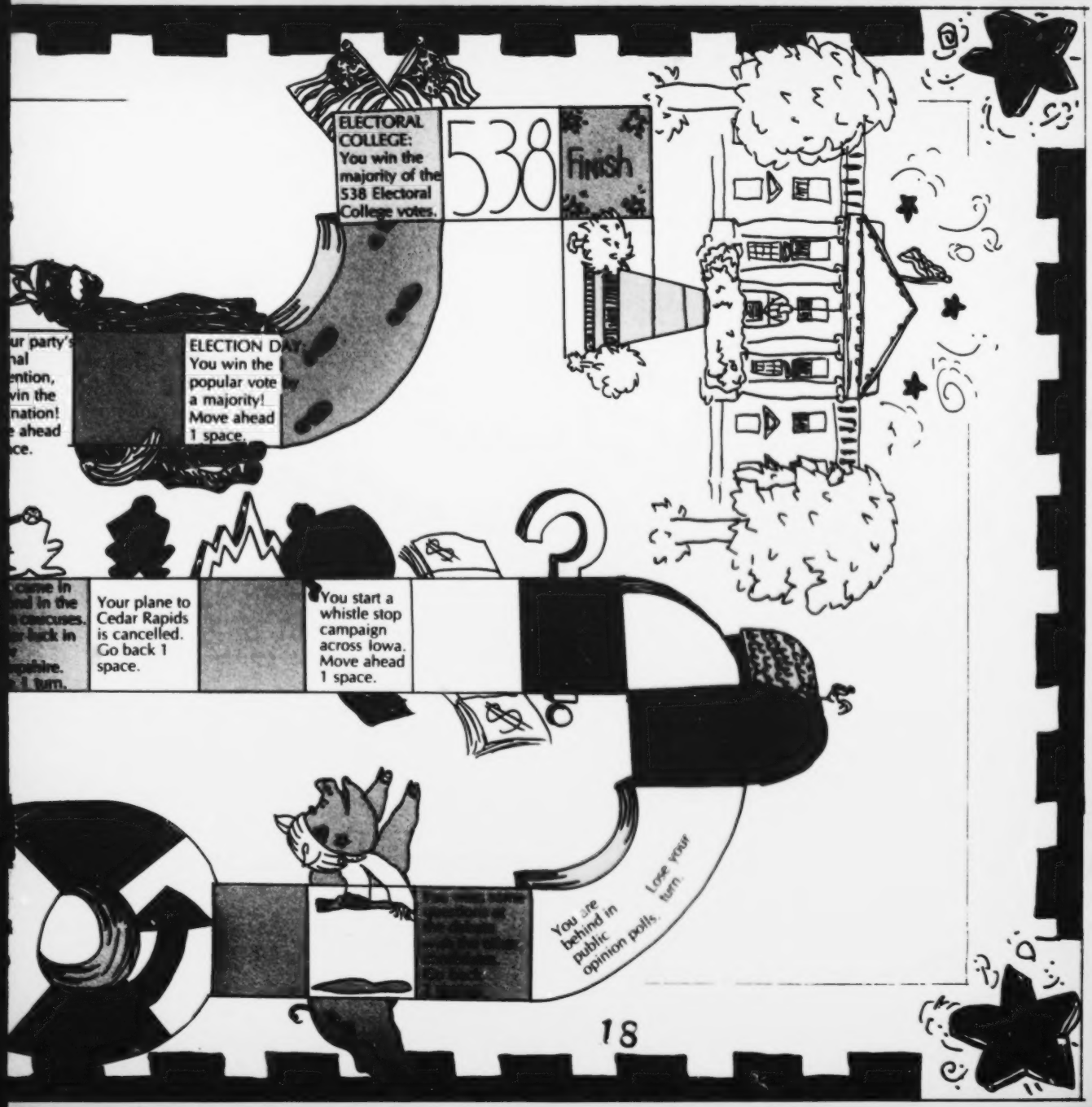
Art by Shelly Cilek

You are a candidate running for president of the United States! Can you make it from Iowa to the White House? In this board game, you become president if you collect the majority of electoral votes (538) first.

To play you need 2-4 players and one die. To make a marker, draw or color a campaign button with your name on it on a piece of paper and tape it over a button or a quarter. The player who rolls the highest gets to announce his or her campaign first.

Take turns rolling the die. Read out loud what each box says. The first player to land in the White House with the majority of electoral votes wins!


Hold a press conference in Ames. Move ahead one space.
Two other candidates drop out of the race. Roll again.
You win the New Hampshire primary! Move ahead 1 space.
You win the Iowa caucuses in February! Move ahead 1 space.
IOWA
THROW YOUR HAT INTO THE RING
Receive a big check! Move ahead 2 places.
You are interviewed by a TV station. Take another turn.
Attend a "moo-moo" fund-raiser. Move ahead 1 space.
Give a speech at a fund-raising lunch. Move ahead 1 space.


ELECTORAL COLLEGE: You win the majority of the 538 Electoral College votes.
538
Finish
ELECTION DAY: You win the popular vote a majority! Move ahead 1 space.
Your plane to Cedar Rapids is cancelled. Go back 1 space.
You start a whistle stop campaign across Iowa. Move ahead 1 space.
You are behind in public opinion polls. Lose your turn.

Kids Ask the Candidates

Charles City readers ask what inquiring Iowa kids want to know

Goldfinch readers in Mary Ann Zanotti's sixth-grade class at Jefferson School, Charles City, Iowa asked Vice-President Bush and Governor Michael Dukakis questions about issues that they feel are important to Iowa students.

"It does not surprise me that school children from Iowa, a state with such an excellent reputation for education have asked such important and intelligent questions," Bush told *The Goldfinch*.

Read the following responses to the two presidential candidates and cast your vote in *The Goldfinch* Presidential Straw Poll!

QUESTION #1: What are you going to do about the budget deficit [national debt]? (Robin Mills)

Vice-President Bush: "The budget deficit is a very important issue facing our country's economy. We must do two things: control spending and avoid raising taxes. The challenge that faces us is to maintain programs like social security for our seniors while also maintaining a strong national defense."

Governor Dukakis: "We've got to get that budget deficit down. To make progress towards a balanced budget, we need to make tough choices about spending — should we spend money on a war in Nicaragua or a war against poverty in Latin America? The second way is to raise revenue. No responsible candidate for the Presidency can rule out new taxes if they are needed. The best way to solve our budget problems is to build a strong and growing economy. Nationally, a drop of just one percentage point in unemployment could cut $35 billion off of our federal budget deficit."

QUESTION #2: If you were elected President of the United States, what would you do about people in deep poverty? (Jessica Moon)

Bush: "One solution to this problem is to provide more low-cost housing for the poor. Unemployment is directly related to poverty, so it is important to keep the economy healthy. The poor in this country must have opportunities to improve their social and economic situation."

Dukakis: "We need to bring down the barriers to opportunity — drug abuse, illiteracy and discrimination — that are denying millions the chance to participate and contribute to the economic life of our country. We're going to work on basic health insurance for every family in America. We're going to invest in regional development that will create jobs especially in those regions of the country that are hurting and hurting badly."

QUESTION #3: What are you going to do about nuclear war? (Randy Kuker)

Bush: "Reducing the chances of nuclear war is my top priority. The INF Treaty* that President Reagan signed in December was a major step forward in our relations with the Soviet Union. It is something we can build on in the future. When we talk to the Soviet Union, we must be strong and uphold our national values. But we must keep in mind the broad purpose of arms control negotiations: To work with the Soviet Union to decrease the risk of nuclear war."

Dukakis: "We should pursue a strategy to prevent the use of a single nuclear weapon. The United States and the Soviet Union should abide by the interpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty 'not to develop, test, or deploy [set in position]' nuclear weapons that are based in space. Only if the United States and the Soviets agree to maintain the treaty can we hope to achieve cuts in nuclear weapons."

**INF Treaty: The Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union calls for removal of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.*

QUESTION #4: What would you do about child care costs? (Mike Lembke)
Bush: "Child care is a top priority for me. Affordable child care is essential and I believe the federal government can provide leadership and research in determining standards for low-cost day care for our nation's children."
Dukakis: "My goal will be to make quality, affordable day care available by the end of this century to every family that needs it. We need a National Day Care Partnership because quality child care and a strong national economy go hand in hand."

QUESTION #5: Vice-President Bush, if you're chosen to be President, what will be your greatest concern? (Gretchen Hansen)
Bush: "Many important issues face our nation today, but one concern overwhelms the rest, and that is the issue of peace. We must strive to make agreements with the Soviet Union. Until now, all arms control agreements have focused on *limiting*, rather than *reducing*, our nuclear stockpiles [reserve of weapons]. We must change the focus of nuclear arms control toward reduction."

QUESTION #6: Governor Dukakis, what could the government do to help the groundwater so we know that it is really safe to drink? (Desi Wielinski)
Dukakis: "As President, I will make the protection of the environment one of our national priorities. I will require the safe disposal of hazardous, solid and radioactive waste, ensure prompt clean-up of existing waste sites, and reduce the generation of additional hazardous chemicals. I will protect our groundwater from contamination. The winners will be families whose water is pure, whose air is clean, and whose coastline is beautiful." ☆

THE GREAT MIDWESTERN ICE CREAM CO.®

What is your favorite ice cream flavor? Who would you choose as the next president? If you enjoyed ice cream at The Great Midwestern Ice Cream Co. between Labor Day and the February Iowa caucus, you may have cast a vote for your favorite candidate.

To add a little flavor to the race for president, Great Midwestern conducted an ice cream poll. "The candidate who takes the biggest licking wins!" said Fred Gratzon, president of The Great Midwestern Ice Cream Co.

All ice cream eaters were eligible to vote. The Democratic candidate who took the greatest licking was Michael Dukakis's Massachewy Chocolate with Richard Gephardt's St. Louis Blueberry close behind. On the Republican side, George Bush's Preppymint could not top the Top Banana, Bob Dole.

Perhaps an ice cream poll will not really determine the next president of the United States, but it makes voting for president easy to swallow!
— Chris Annicella

A Few Candidates and Their Flavors

Democrats:	
Michael Dukakis	**Massachewy Chocolate (Dutch Chocolate)**
Jesse Jackson	**Jackson's Rainbow Sundae (Raspberry Vanilla Swirl)**
Richard Gephardt	**St. Louis Blueberry (Blueberry)**
Paul Simon	**Bow Tie Brickle (Butter Brickle)**
Republicans:	
Bob Dole	**Dole's Top Banana (Banana Split)**
George Bush	**Preppymint (Peppermint Stick)**
Pat Robertson	**Born Again Chocolate (Double Dutch Chocolate)**
Jack Kemp	**Kemp's Quarter Back Crunch (Pralines & Cream)** ☆

The Goldfinch *Presidential Straw Poll* ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Who do *Goldfinch* readers want for president? Cast your vote and be counted! (At press time we did not know who the vice-presidential running mates for the major candidates would be.) To vote, mark the box to the left of the candidate you support for president! You can write in another candidate's name on the line.

You can cut out the ballot, make a copy of it, or simply write down the name of your candidate and why you support that candidate on a separate sheet of paper. Mail your ballot to: *The Goldfinch* Straw Poll, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, IA 52240.

_____ Vice-President George Bush, Republican
_____ Governor Michael Dukakis, Democrat
_____ Other: _____

_____

Optional Comments: Why did you vote for the candidate you chose? We'll be picking out some reader comments to publish in the November *Goldfinch*.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Meet the Candidates

George Bush

Republican presidential candidate George Bush was born in 1924 in Milton, Massachusetts. He served as a pilot in the U.S. Navy from 1942 to 1945 and was shot down during World War II. After his military service he earned a degree from Yale University in 1948.

Although Bush came from a wealthy family, he wanted to go into business for himself. He helped start a petroleum company that was one of the first developers of off-shore oil-drilling equipment.

From 1967 to 1971, Bush served in the U.S. House of Representatives. After losing a bid for the U.S. Senate in 1970, Bush was appointed ambassador to the United Nations, a position he held from 1971 to 1973.

Bush was later appointed to head the U.S. liaison office in China. In 1976 he served as director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Since 1981 he has been vice-president of the United States.

He and his wife Barbara have five children.

Michael Dukakis

Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis was born in Brookline, Massachusetts in 1933. His parents were Greek immigrants. Dukakis began to consider a career in politics when he was studying political science at Swarthmore College. He graduated in 1955 and then served in the U.S. Army in Korea from 1955 to 1957. After his military service, he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1960.

Dukakis served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1963 to 1970. From 1975 to 1979 he was governor of Massachusetts. During the mid-1970s Massachusetts had many economic problems including high unemployment and high taxes.

Although Dukakis lost his primary bid for a second term as governor in 1976, he was re-elected in 1983. In 1986 he ran for a third term and won by a **landslide** (a great majority of votes).

He and his wife Kitty have three children. ☆

—Victoria Carlson

Wild Rosie's Fun Facts

Abraham Lincoln owned three farms in Iowa: one in Tama County; one in Crawford County; and one in Pottawattamie County. He never actually saw the first two.

President Grover Cleveland and his wife, Frances, spent part of their honeymoon in 1887 in Sioux City viewing the Corn Palace. The palace was made out of lumber and corn. It made a big impression on the President. He left the palace with an ear of corn in his pocket, and said, "At last they have shown me something new."

Herbert Clark Hoover presidential firsts:
First (and only) president born in Iowa
First president born west of the Mississippi River
First to have a telephone at his desk in the White House in 1929. It was previously located in a booth outside of the Executive Office.
First president to visit China
First president to have an asteroid named for him — Hooveria

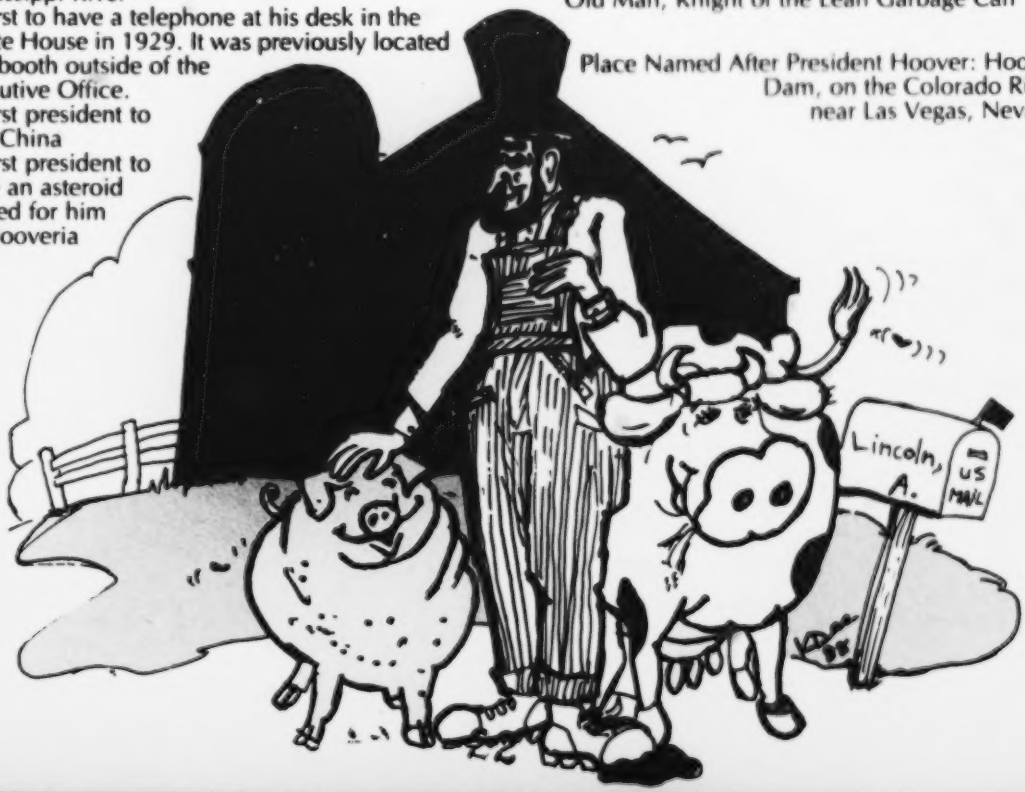
Two presidents lived past their 90th birthdays — John Adams (90 years, 247 days) and Herbert Hoover (90 years, 71 days)

President Herbert Hoover and John Fitzgerald Kennedy donated their presidential salaries to charity. Hoover earned $75,000 plus $25,000 a year. Kennedy made $100,000 plus $40,000 for travel and entertainment and $50,000 for expenses.

President Hoover officially approved the national anthem — "Star Spangled Banner."

President Hoover's Nicknames: Friend of Helpless Children, World Humanitarian, Grand Old Man, Knight of the Lean Garbage Can

Place Named After President Hoover: Hoover Dam, on the Colorado River near Las Vegas, Nevada



Art by Kathy Dee

Party conversation between the Hoovers

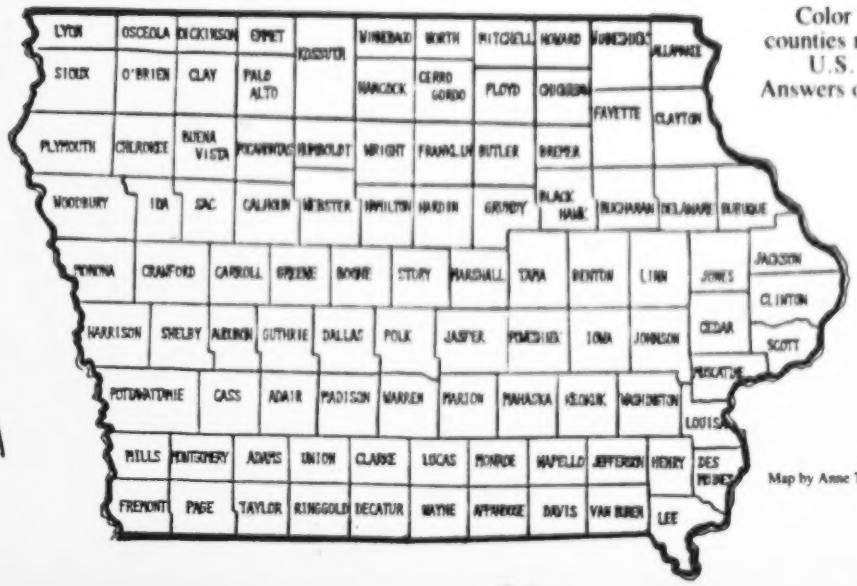
President Hoover and his wife, Lou Henry, often talked to each other in Chinese before their guests and servants.

Richard Nixon was stationed at the naval air station in Ottumwa during part of World War II (1939-45). Pat, his wife, supposedly worked in a bank while they lived there.

Ronald Wilson Reagan was a radio sports announcer in Davenport at WOC in 1932. It was his first professional job and paid $5 a week plus bus fare.

Ronald Reagan was a sportscaster at WHO in Des Moines from 1932 to 1937. He simulated radio broadcasts of Chicago Cubs baseball games by reading news service ticker tape. He earned $75 a week. ☆

Wild Rosie's Map

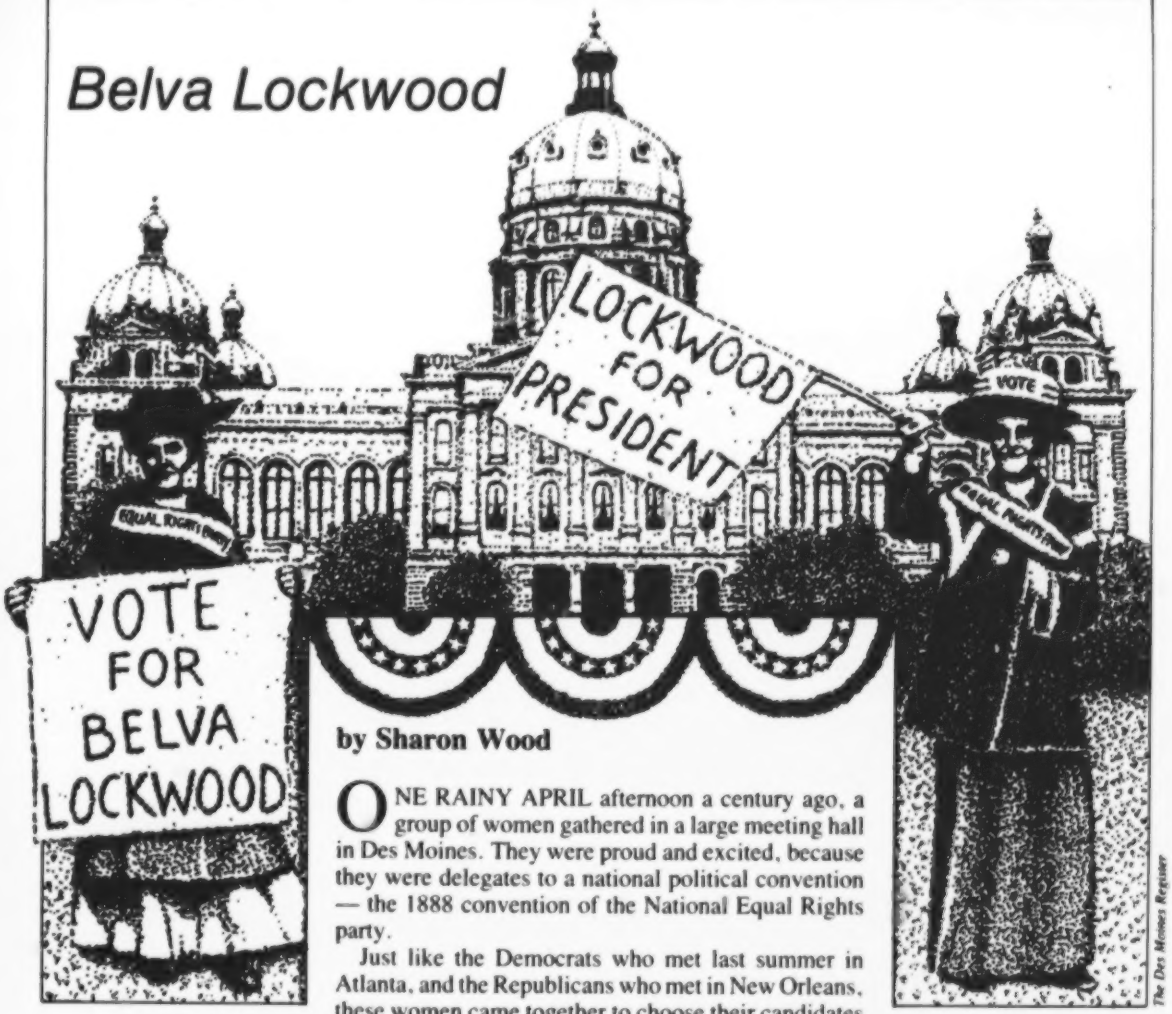


IOWA

Color in the Iowa counties named after U.S. presidents. Answers on page 31.

Map by Anne Trumbull Chadwick

Belva Lockwood



by Sharon Wood

ONE RAINY APRIL afternoon a century ago, a group of women gathered in a large meeting hall in Des Moines. They were proud and excited, because they were delegates to a national political convention — the 1888 convention of the National Equal Rights party.

Just like the Democrats who met last summer in Atlanta, and the Republicans who met in New Orleans, these women came together to choose their candidates for president and vice-president of the United States. But unlike the delegates to today's political conventions, the women who met in Des Moines could not vote for the candidates they nominated. More than 30 years of hard work lay ahead before American women won suffrage, or the right to vote.

But on that spring day in 1888, the women waited

eagerly while the nominating ballots were counted. Delegates from every state but South Carolina and every territory but Idaho had sent ballots — 310 in all. When the votes were tallied, the National Equal Rights party had its candidates: Belva Ann Lockwood for president, and Alfred Love for vice-president.

A woman for president!

It may seem strange for a woman to run for president when she could not even vote, but Belva Lockwood was not the first. In 1872, another woman, Victoria Woodhull, had campaigned for president on the Equal Rights ticket. But she gave up her campaign before the election took place.

The women who nominated Belva in 1888 knew she would not give up. She had run before in 1884, and she had worked hard for women's rights all her life. No one expected her to win, but they knew her candidacy would help bring attention to the lack of equality and democracy in America.

Forward-looking ideas

Like the other candidates for president, Belva Lockwood gave speeches all over the country about her party's platform, or goals. But Belva's platform was far ahead of her time.

She supported equal rights for all citizens, without regard to sex, color, or nationality. She called for "a fair distribution of the public offices to women as well as men." She wanted to increase **pensions** (regular payments of money) for widows and orphans. Belva also wanted to make husbands and wives equal partners in the ownership of property. In many areas, only men were allowed to own property.

And she declared that women as well as men should be judges. If I am elected, she said, I will appoint a woman to the Supreme Court of the United States. Belva first made this promise in 1884. But not until 1981 was a woman — Sandra Day O'Connor — made a Supreme Court Justice.

Belva understood the need for women judges because she herself was a lawyer. She had chosen law as a profession because she believed it was "a stepping-stone to greatness." But it was very difficult for a woman to become a lawyer, and few succeeded.

Belva had to apply to several law schools before she found one that would admit women. When she finished school, the men in charge refused to give her a diploma. Belva did not give up easily. She wrote a letter to President Ulysses Grant, and he helped her get her diploma. At last, in 1873, Belva became a lawyer.

Because she lived in Washington, D.C., the headquarters of the federal government, Belva needed to practice in the federal courts. But the federal courts did not admit women. Once again, Belva refused to give up. This time she went to Congress. She persuaded the senators and representatives to pass a new law, giving women access to the federal courts.

In 1879, Belva became the first woman ever to argue a case before the Supreme Court. No wonder she wanted to see a woman sitting as a judge!

Struggle for justice

Belva Lockwood's work before the Supreme Court and her presidential campaigns are her most famous accomplishments. But she worked tirelessly her whole life for the things she believed in — equal rights for women, racial justice, and peace.

One of her first projects after she was admitted to the Supreme Court was to help a black man win the same right. In 1906, she helped the Cherokees win a $5 million settlement from the U.S. government.

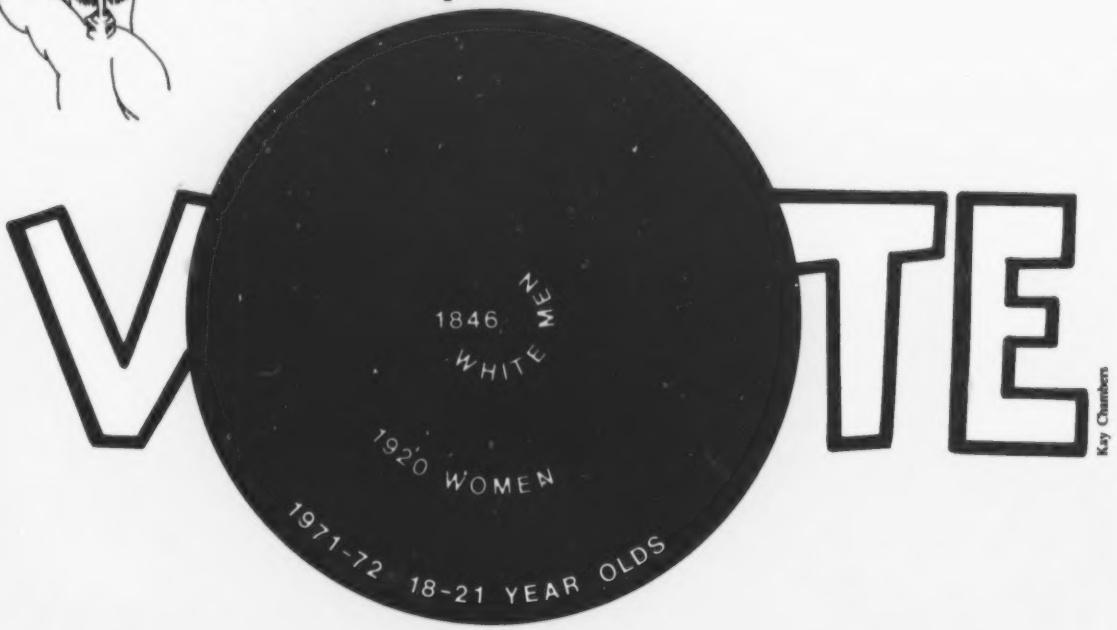
She also wrote and worked on behalf of world peace, and she served on the nominating committee for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Late in life, when she was asked to describe her beliefs, Belva replied, "I do not believe in sex distinction in literature, law, politics, or trade; or that modesty and virtue are more becoming to women than to men; but wish we had more of it everywhere."

Belva Lockwood's presidential campaigns were one part of her lifelong struggle for justice. She did not expect to be elected, but she did expect to spread her ideas of justice. ✩

2Ma

Citizenship



HAVE YOU ever played darts? The chart above looks like a dart board. But it shows how **suffrage** (the right to vote) in Iowa has expanded like a widening circle to include more people.

It took several amendments to state constitutions and the U.S. Constitution for suffrage to spread from only white men 21 years or older to black men, women, Native Americans (Eskimos and American Indians), and finally, to 18 year olds.

Look at the chart above. Answer the questions by filling in the blanks. (*Answers on page 31*).

1. List all of the types of people who could vote in 1920.

   _____

2. When did Native Americans get the right to vote? _____
3. What group has always been able to vote? _____
4. Who received suffrage in 1971-2? _____
5. How many years after white men voted in Iowa were women about to vote? _____

2H D

Herbert Hoover — From Iowa to the White House

by Kim Marie Smith

WHEN HERBERT HOOVER was young, he never dreamed of being president . . . but others thought him destined for great things.

The night he was born in a little two-room cottage in West Branch, Iowa, his father, a blacksmith, told everyone that "now we have a General Grant at *our* house." General Ulysses S. Grant was then the President of the United States.

When "Bertie" was two, he almost died of the croup, a common childhood disease at that time. When the danger passed and everyone knew that he would be all right, his grandmother commented that "God has a great work for that boy to do. That is why he was brought back to life."

Living in West Branch, young Herbert did all the things that boys do . . . teasing his sister May, catching rabbits with his big brother Tad, and climbing trees.

When Bertie was a young boy, both of his parents died. With no parents, Tad, May, and Bertie had to be split up, and went to live with different relatives.

After living with an uncle who had a farm outside West Branch for a few months, Bertie was sent to Oregon to live with another uncle. Tad and Bertie had a talk before he left. "Just think how famous our grandfather might have been if he had gone to college," Tad said. "I think you should plan to go to college and be an inventor just like him."

Tad's advice made Bertie very excited, and he decided right then and there to go to college. While he finished school in Oregon with his new family, he taught himself to type, and took a math class at night to learn the extra skills he knew he would need in college.

The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum

An 1881 family photo shows (left to right): *May, Herbert, and Tad while they were still together.*

One day, his uncle introduced him to an engineer, visiting from the East. After talking to him, Herbert decided on engineering as his profession.

"Doctor of sick mines"

Herbert enrolled in the very first freshman class at Stanford University, and worked during the summers in the mountains of Nevada and California, to learn more of what an engineer should do.

He met Lou Henry, whom he would later marry, while at Stanford. She was the first woman to graduate with a geology degree. Herbert graduated in 1895 with a degree in geology, too. His first job was in a California gold mine, for 10 hours a day, 20 cents an hour.

About a year later, Herbert was hired by a British mining firm, to work as an engineer in Australia. The job called for a man who was at least 35; Hoover was only 23. He wanted the job so badly, that he grew a beard, and bought some older looking clothes. He got the job.

After two years in Australia, Hoover was ready to move on and to get married. He sent a cable proposing marriage to Lou Henry, the woman he had met at Stanford, and they were married in San Francisco a short time after.

Right after their marriage, the Hoovers set sail for China. Hoover had accepted a position there as an engineer. Soon his mining career was taking them to

interesting places around the world; his reputation as a "doctor of sick mines" made him very much in demand.

Food to the starving

When World War I began in 1914, Hoover was asked to supervise the distribution of food to millions of starving war victims in Belgium and France. He used his education and engineering skills to devise ways to feed more people more efficiently. When he extended the aid programs to Russia, people asked him why. "Starving people should be fed, whatever their politics," he said. While working during the war, he refused to accept any pay, and even donated some of his own savings to the cause.

He became very famous as an organizer and administrator, and served as secretary of commerce in the cabinets of both Presidents Harding and Coolidge. He never thought of being president, even then, until he was asked. He decided to run, wanting to help America. He won the election in 1928, by a large margin, beating Al Smith, the governor of New York.

White House years

Herbert and Lou's years in the White House were not what either of them expected. In 1929, the country went into a horrible economic depression, and soon more than 12 million Americans were out of work with banks and businesses failing by the thousands. President Hoover presented a program of public works and financing which just didn't seem to work. In 1932, when he ran for re-election, he lost to Franklin Roosevelt, who promised Americans a "new deal" that would end the depression.

Iowa boyhood

President Hoover always remembered his boyhood in Iowa. Many children wrote him letters asking about his childhood. He responded to one:

"As a youngster in Iowa, my recollections are of the winter snows, sliding down hills on a homemade sled, trapping rabbits, searching the woods for nuts. Plus doing the household and farm chores. And growing strong on my aunt's good cooking."

He also received many letters asking for advice on how to become president. He suggested three rules:

"The first rule is just to be a boy or girl getting all the constructive job out of life; the second rule is that no one should win the Presidency without honesty and sportsmanship and consideration for others in his character — together with religious faith; The third rule is that he or she should be a person of education. If you follow these rules, you will be a person of standing in your community even if you do not make the White House. And who can tell? Maybe that also?" ✩

President Herbert Hoover and his wife Lou Henry Hoover on the White House steps (1932)

The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum

Living in the White House:
A Talk with President Herbert Hoover's Granddaughter

by Kim Marie Smith

The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum

RECENTLY, ***The Goldfinch*** **talked to Margaret "Peggy Ann" Brigham, granddaughter of President Herbert Hoover. Peggy Ann spent a great deal of time at the White House from the ages of 2 to 6. She related several experiences for *Goldfinch* readers:**

Goldfinch: Did you get to spend very much time with your grandfather, President Hoover, while you were living there?
Peggy Ann Brigham: "Oh, yes. Every afternoon, Granddaddy's [servant], Boris, would come and get me and take me to wait for Granddaddy to finish work in the Oval Office. Then, we would walk together hand in hand, back to the family quarters. If I had to wait, as I often did, Boris would take me to the Cabinet room and entertain me by acting like a bear under the big cabinet meeting table."

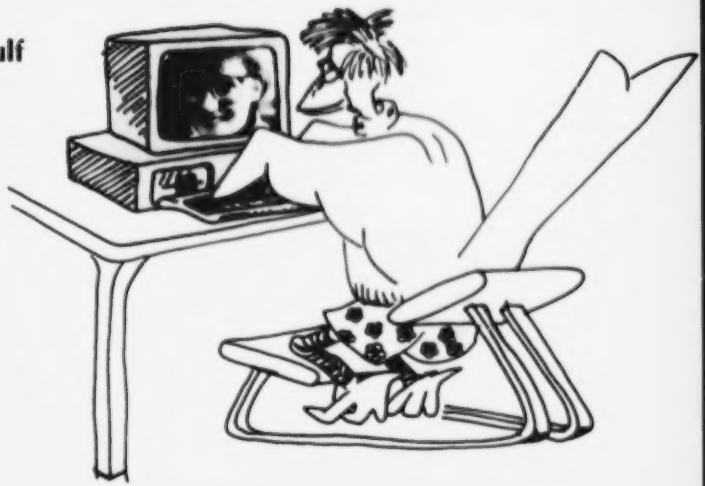
G: Did you meet any famous visitors while you lived there?
PB: "I did on Inauguration Day. General Pershing held me in his lap for a while during the ceremonies. He had very interesting medals across the chest of his uniform, which I found fascinating. At another point in the ceremonies, a very portly gentleman horrified my mother, sitting right nearby. As I sat in his lap, he was making me laugh by straightening his legs and letting me slide down them. When I got older, Grandmummy told me that the man was former President William Howard Taft."

G: What was it like to spend Christmas at the White House?
PB: "My memories of the Christmases I spent at the White House are very special. I helped my Grandmother throw the switch to light the Christmas tree lights on the presidential tree, and remember Santa Claus coming out of the fireplace in the family dining room — and wondering why he wasn't dirty. Because it was Christmas, I was allowed to stay up past my bedtime, and listen to the Marine band perform for the other guests. I sat on the stairs and watched from above, through the railing . . ."

G: Those years spent at the White House sound so wonderful. Do you remember any bad times?
PB: "Once I got stuck in the White House elevator with my nanny. We had to wait until the Secret Service men climbed down through the trap door at the top, to get us out."

G: Thank you, Mrs. Brigham, for sharing a few of your memories with our readers.
PB: "Thank you; I am very happy to see that Iowa students are so interested in the presidency, and in my grandfather Herbert Hoover."

Disk Detective by Jean E. Wulf



WILD ROSIE is researching old newspapers at the library. She is reading some magazines from the 1870s called *Harper's Weekly*. Thomas Nast, a political cartoonist, drew two animals to represent the two major political parties. One stubborn animal represents the Democratic party. (Nast was a Republican.) The other is a larger animal depicting the Republican party.

Wild Rosie shows the drawings of the two animals to Dr. Arc E. Ology. What are these symbols?

Can you unravel this mystery? Load BASIC on an IBM Personal Computer or an Apple IIe or IIc (with an 80-character screen) and enter this program.

(NOTE: Type in everything in **bold** print. When you see a number before a " and a letter, hit the letter that many times. For example, 5 **"Y"** means you type **"YYYYY"** and return. Hit the space bar only when you see [sp].) ☆

```
10 PRINT TAB (30) "D" SPC (2) "D"
20 PRINT TAB (31) "D" SPC (1) "D"
30 PRINT TAB (30) 3 "D"
40 PRINT TAB (30) 6 "D"
50 PRINT TAB (9) 28 "D"
60 PRINT TAB (6) 32 "D"
70 PRINT TAB (5) "D" SPC (2) 25 "D" SPC
(2) 3 "D"
80 PRINT TAB (4) "D" SPC (4) 23 "D"
90 PRINT TAB (10) "DD" SPC (1) "DD"
SPC (10) "DD" SPC (1) "DD"
100 PRINT TAB (10) "DD" SPC (1) "DD"
SPC (10) "DD" SPC (1) "DD"
110 PRINT TAB (10) "DD" SPC (1)"DD"
SPC (10) "DD" SPC (1)"DD"
120 PRINT TAB (10) "DD" SPC (1)"DD"
SPC (10) "DD" SPC (1)"DD" SPC (26) 6 "R"
130 PRINT TAB (55) "R" SPC (6) "R"
140 PRINT TAB (54) "R" SPC (3)"R" SPC
(4)"R"
150 PRINT TAB (38) 16 "R" SPC (4)"R" SPC
(2)"O" SPC (2)"R"
160 PRINT TAB (36) "RR" SPC (14)"R" SPC
(4)"R" SPC (6) 3 "R"
170 PRINT TAB (34) "R [sp] R" SPC (16) 4
"R" SPC (6)"RR" SPC (2)"RR"
180 PRINT TAB (33) "R" SPC (2)"R" SPC
(25)"R" SPC (6)"RR"
190 PRINT TAB (32) "R" SPC (4)"R" SPC
(23)"R"
200 PRINT TAB (38) "R[sp]4 R [sp] 9 R [sp]
4 R [sp] R"
210 PRINT TAB (38) "R" SPC (1)"R" SPC (2)
"R" SPC (1)"R" SPC (7) "R" SPC (1)"R" SPC
(2) "R" SPC (1)
220 PRINT TAB (38) 3 "R" SPC (2) 3 "R"
SPC (7) 3 "R" SPC (2) 3 "R"
230 END
```

You and Dr. Arc. E. Ology discover _____.

(Answer on page 31.)

History Makers

BE A HISTORY MAKER! *The Goldfinch* wants to know what you've discovered about Iowa's past. Has your class worked on special projects about Iowa history? Are you helping to save something old? Have you found an old letter, diary, photograph or arrowhead that tells something about the past?

In the next two issues of *The Goldfinch*, we'll look at the history of Des Moines and labor in Iowa. Send your stories, letters, poems, or artwork to: History Makers, *The Goldfinch*, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa 52240. See your work published!

Students Name Creek

American Indians and early settlers named many areas of Iowa when they arrived. A class of 28 students at Sioux Valley Elementary School joined the ranks of these early-name givers when they officially named a stream "Bluebird Creek!" Teacher Diane Noll's second graders named a stream that is a tributary of the Little Sioux River in Buena Vista and Clay Counties.

"It's a neat, fun place," student Jayce Anderson of Linn Grove told a local reporter about the creek. "Our class is having fun because it makes us feel like we're making history."

The U.S. Board of Geographic Names in Virginia approved of the students' name last spring. The name "Bluebird Creek" will appear in official **topography** (natural and man-made features) maps when they are revised in 1990.

The class project began when Noll researched old maps at the Buena Vista County Court House, contacted the Iowa Geological Survey Office in Iowa City, and found that the stream was unnamed. The class chose to name the stream "Bluebird Creek," after the bluebirds that inhabit the area and to make people aware of the presence of the bluebirds. To get the name accepted on new, updated maps in 1990, the class circulated petitions to show public support for the name.

Who will make it to the White House?

Art by Ryan Wiebers, 14
Greenville (TX) Middle School

Pass It On

Be a Newscaster!
Give *The Goldfinch* Presidential Straw Poll to your classmates or friends and write up the results. Pretend you are a newscaster on the local evening TV news covering the election. Write up and present the results.

Read More About It
It's a Free Country! A Young Person's Guide to Politics & Elections by Cynthia K. Samuels (NY: Atheneum) 1988. This is a fun behind-the-scenes look at how the political system works — from choosing candidates and issues to the final excitement of a state or national campaign. It's packed with photos.
Facts and Fun About the Presidents by George Sullivan (NY: Scholastic Inc.) 1987. Did you know that Herbert Hoover's son, Allan, owned two pet alligators that sometimes slinked around the White House? If you like trivia, this paperback is jammed with facts about the presidents and their families.

Write to the President or First Lady
Do you want to welcome the new President and First Lady to the White House? If so, address your letter to:

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

The salutation for the President should be Dear Sir or Dear Mr. President. When writing the First Lady, use Dear Mrs. (last name). HINT: Thousands of letters arrive at the White House every day. Try to write a personal letter that only the President or First Lady can answer.

Oldfinches Goldfinches
Are you studying Iowa history and want to know about topics that we have already covered? You can order back issues for a small fee. We have a free index to back issues that you can write away for. Send a self-addressed stamped envelope to: *The Goldfinch* Index, State Historical Society of Iowa, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, IA 52240.

See "39 Men!"
Visit the "39 Men Memories and Mementos" exhibit at The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum in West Branch, Iowa through October 30. They conducted a scavenger hunt and came up with personal items from all of the presidents such as a 102-year-old piece of Grover Cleveland's wedding cake!

Answers

Page 10: candidates; political parties; liberty belles; marching clubs; fund raising; debates; issues; banners; speech; whistle stop; fireside chats; newspaper; radio; billboard; TV commercial; PAC; polls; caucus; primary. Iowa and New Hampshire hold the first caucuses and primaries.

Page 14: (1) c; (2) b; (3) a; (4) b.

Page 21: Adams — President John Adams; Buchanan — James Buchanan; Harrison — William Henry Harrison; Jackson — Andrew Jackson; Jefferson — Thomas Jefferson; Madison — James Madison; Monroe — James Monroe; Polk — James Knox Polk; Taylor — Zachary Taylor; Van Buren — Martin Van Buren; Washington — George Washington.

Page 25: (1) women, non-white and white men; (2) 1924; (3) white men; (4) 18-21 years olds; (5) 63 years.

Page 29: A donkey and elephant

Back Cover: Herbert H. Hoover